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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/780,303	02/09/2001	Ronald L. Panter	P-3001.2ITEC	6780
7590 11/10/2003			EXAMINER	
Reising, Ethington, Barnes, Kisselle, Learman & McCulloch, P.C. P.O. Box 4390			LISH, PETER J	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
Troy, MI 4809	99		1754	
			DATE MAILED: 11/10/2003	3

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Advisom A-4in-	09/780,303	PANTER ET AL.
Advisory Action	Examin r	Art Unit
	Peter J Lish	1754
Th MAILING DATE of this communica	tion appears on the cover she t wi	th th correspond nce address
E REPLY FILED 9/30/03 FAILS TO PLACE erefore, further action by the applicant is requal rejection under 37 CFR 1.113 may only be edition for allowance; (2) a timely filed Notice amination (RCE) in compliance with 37 CFR	uired to avoid abandonment of thi either: (1) a timely filed amendme of Appeal (with appeal fee); or (3	s application. A proper reply to a ent which places the application in
PERIOD	FOR REPLY [check either a) or b	D)]
The period for reply expires 3 months from the ma	ailing date of the final rejection.	
The period for reply expires on: (1) the mailing date event, however, will the statutory period for reply ex ONLY CHECK THIS BOX WHEN THE FIRST RE 706.07(f). Extensions of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1.136(re been filed is the date for purposes of determining the period CFR 1.17(a) is calculated from: (1) the expiration date of the above, if checked. Any reply received by the Office later that ned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	cpire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing EPLY WAS FILED WITHIN TWO MONTHS (a). The date on which the petition under 37 iod of extension and the corresponding amo e shortened statutory period for reply original	ng date of the final rejection. SOF THE FINAL REJECTION. See MPEP CFR 1.136(a) and the appropriate extension fee under the fee. The appropriate extension fee under the final Office action; or (2) as set forth in
A Notice of Appeal was filed on A 37 CFR 1.192(a), or any extension thereo		·
☐ The proposed amendment(s) will not be e		
(a) they raise new issues that would requ		earch (see NOTE below):
(b) they raise the issue of new matter (see		
		by materially reducing or simplifying t
(d) they present additional claims without	ut canceling a corresponding num	ber of finally rejected claims.
NOTE:		
Applicant's reply has overcome the follow	ving rejection(s):	
Newly proposed or amended claim(s) canceling the non-allowable claim(s).	would be allowable if submitted	d in a separate, timely filed amendmer
☐ The a)☐ affidavit, b)☐ exhibit, or c)☐ reapplication in condition for allowance because		en considered but does NOT place the
The affidavit or exhibit will NOT be consideral raised by the Examiner in the final rejection		DLELY to issues which were newly
For purposes of Appeal, the proposed am explanation of how the new or amended	• • •	
The status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as	s follows:	
Claim(s) allowed: 1-7,18 and 19.		
Claim(s) objected to: NONE		
Claim(s) rejected: 8-17 and 20-27		
Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration: 2	<u>8-38</u> .	
The proposed drawing correction filed on	is a) □ approved or b) □	disapproved by the Examiner.
Note the attached Information Disclosure	Statement(s)(PTO-1449) Paper I	No(s).,
☐ Other:	J.	the land of the la
		I HENDRICKSON ARY EXAMINER

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Applicant's arguments filed 9/30/03 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant argues that the relocation of the carbonization heating zone of Pepper et al. from a furnace separate from the stabilization heating zones to a heating zone which is within the same furnace walls as the stabilization heating zones represents a change in the operation of the device. It is maintained by the examiner that the relocation of the heating zone does not represent a change in its operation, rather it represents a relocation into a larger enclosed structure. No change in operation is shown; it is merely claimed that now a single enclosed structure provides both operations, rather than two separately enclosed structures. Regarding applicant's arguments that there would have been no motivation to relocate the heating zone, as such, it is maintained by the examiner that the motivation lies in the obviousness to relocate parts without changing their operation, held by In re Japinske, as well as in the implicit cause of minimizing space and capital costs.

Regarding applicant's arguments, drawn to claim 9, that there is no motivation to combine the teachings of Pepper et al. with those of Uchida et al., applicant is pointed to the implicit motivation to lower costs by eliminating the need for an additional gas supply.

Regarding applicant's arguments that the exact temperatures and exposure times of claims 14-17 are not accounted for, applicant points to the following excerpt from the rejection of the previous office action: "The exact temperature or residence time in each heating zone are not explicitly taught by Pepper et al., however, finding the optimum temperature and residence time within each heating zone and correspondingly adjusting them would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time of invention. Because the temperatures and residence times of the applicant are within the ranges taught by Pepper et al., and could have been found through

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routine experimentation, they are considered to be an optimization of a known process, held to be obvious under In re Boesch (205 USPQ 215) unless significantly unexpected and difference results can be shown." Regarding applicant's arguments that the addition of air into each of the heating zones is not accounted for, examiner points to the following excerpt from the rejection of the previous office action: "The oxidation treatment consists of blowing an oxidizing gas, such as air, over the fibers while the fibers are heated from a temperature of about 180 °C at the entrance of the furnace to 300 °C at the exit of the furnace."

Regarding applicant's arguments, drawn to claim 20, that Pepper does not teach the use of an additional furnace at high temperature to graphitize the carbon fiber, applicant is pointed to column 5, lines 54-63, which recites that the carbon materials may be further heated and graphitized at a temperature up to about 3000 °C.

Regarding applicant's arguments, drawn to claim 21, that adjusting the fiber draw rate to optimize does not represent optimization of a known process, as held to be obvious by In re Boesch, examiner maintains that the selection of a specific optimum draw rate and the adjustment necessary to achieve this draw rate are analogous. Regarding applicant's arguments, drawn to claims 22-23, that it cannot be expected that a fiber be exposed to conditions outside of those of the furnaces when traveling between individual furnaces nor that a fiber be enclosed to the conditions of a furnace when traveling within a multi-zone furnace, it is maintained by the examiner that this is expected. Applicant agrees that a furnace is a separately enclosed body, therefore, in order for the fiber to travel from one furnace to another, it must travel through an area not enclosed by the same structure and likewise, for the fiber to travel from one zone to another within a single furnace, it must remain enclosed by that furnace.